

## PLATE III.

- Fig. 1. *Perisphinctes* cf. *torquatus*, J. de C. Sowerby, sp. 1 *a*, lateral aspect; 1 *b*, a portion of the periphery at the point marked with a cross in 1 *a*. Near the villages of Al-Kura and Samma, 15 miles N.E. of Dihala. (P. 14.)
- Fig. 2. *Perisphinctes* cf. *abadiensis*, P. Choffat. Lateral aspect of exerted portion of fossil, the rest being obscured by matrix. Near the villages of Al-Kura and Samma, 15 miles N.E. of Dihala. (P. 18.)
- Fig. 3. *Perisphinctes* cf. *pottingeri*, J. de C. Sowerby, sp. 3 *a*, lateral aspect of fragment; 3 *b*, peripheral view of the same. Near the villages of Al-Kura and Samma, 15 miles N.E. of Dihala. (P. 18.)
- Fig. 4. *Oppeliu*? sp. A smooth internal cast probably referable to this genus. Near the villages of Al-Kura and Samma, 15 miles N.E. of Dihala. (P. 19.)

Note.—Except where notified, the figures on these Plates are drawn of the natural size.

II.—*Descriptions of Two new Cyprinodontid Fishes from West Africa.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Fundulus arnoldi.*

Depth of body  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times in total length, length of head 3 to  $3\frac{1}{3}$  times. Snout a little shorter than eye, the diameter of which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head; lower jaw projecting beyond upper; interorbital width  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of head. Dorsal 15–16, originating slightly in advance of anal, above tenth or eleventh scale of lateral line, and at equal distance from eye and from root of caudal; longest (posterior) ray quite as long as head in males, shorter in females. Anal 15–17, similar to dorsal. Pectoral about  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of head. Caudal rounded in females, with upper and lower rays produced in males. Caudal peduncle twice as long as deep. Scales 25–27 in longitudinal series, 20–22 round body; an interrupted series of lateral line pits. Pale olive, spotted or dotted with crimson on the head, body, and vertical fins. According to Mr. Arnold's coloured sketches, the male has a blackish band along the upper part of the dorsal and anal fins.

Total length 45 mm.

Several specimens were presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. P. Arnold, of Hamburg; this fish, which he kept in his aquarium, formed part of an interesting series brought

*On a new Silurid Fish from South Cameroon.*

over alive from the mouths of the Niger. *F. arnoldi* is allied to *F. bivittatus*, Lönnb., and *F. loennbergii*, Blgr., but differs from both in the more numerous anal rays.

*Haplochilus liberiensis.*

Depth of body  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 times in total length, length of head 4 times. Snout a little shorter than eye, the diameter of which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head; lower jaw projecting a little beyond upper; interorbital width half length of head. Dorsal 11, originating above fourth or fifth ray of anal and sixteenth scale of lateral line, and at equal distance from head and from root of caudal. Anal 15-16. Pectoral about  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of head. Caudal rounded, nearly as long as head. Caudal peduncle twice as long as deep. Scales 33 in longitudinal series, 20 round body; an interrupted series of lateral line pits. Yellowish to dark olive, with darker blotches; dorsal and anal fins with small blackish spots.

Total length 36 mm.

Two female specimens from Monrovia, Liberia, presented by Mr. Arnold.

This species is very closely allied to *H. cameronensis*, Blgr., differing in the more anterior position of the dorsal fin.

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III.—*Description of a new Silurid Fish of the Genus Synodontis from South Cameroon.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

*Synodontis pardalis.*

Depth of body  $4\frac{1}{3}$  to  $4\frac{2}{3}$  times in total length, length of head  $3\frac{1}{3}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times. Head  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times as long as broad, granulate above; snout obtusely pointed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{2}{3}$  times as long as postocular part of head; eye supero-lateral, its diameter  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{3}$  times in interorbital width; præmaxillary teeth forming a short and broad band; movable mandibular teeth about half diameter of eye, 15 to 20 in number; maxillary barbel not distinctly margined, extending to anterior third of pectoral spine; mandibular barbels with tubercular branches, outer twice as long as inner and half as long as head. Gill-openings not extending downwards beyond root of pectoral spine. Occipito-nuchal shield granulate like the occiput, obtusely tectiform, a little